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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 EFREN GALLEGOS-RAYMUNDO,

14 Defendant.

CASE NOS.: CR08-0159JLR,
CR09-0013JLR, CR13-0023JLR

ORDER REGARDING
RENEWED MOTION POST-
REMAND FOR A SENTENCE
REDUCTION

15 **I. INTRODUCTION**

16 Before the court is Defendant Efren Gallegos-Raymundo's renewed motion for a
17 sentence reduction following a remand by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. (*See*
18 *Renewed Mot.* (Dkt. # 294); 9th Cir. Mem. Op. (Dkt. # 288); 9th Cir. Mandate (Dkt.
19 # 291).)¹ Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo asks the court to reduce his combined sentence from
20 78 months to 69 months. (*Renewed Mot.* at 10.) The court has considered the motion,
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22 ¹ Unless specifically noted, all citations to the record are to Case No. CR08-0159JLR-4.

1 Plaintiff United States of America’s (“the Government”) response (Resp. (Dkt. # 295)),
2 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s reply (Reply (Dkt. # 296)), the balance of the record, and the
3 applicable law.² For the reasons stated below, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in
4 part Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s renewed motion. Specifically, the court GRANTS Mr.
5 Gallegos-Raymundo a sentence reduction, but from 78 months to 75 months, rather than
6 the requested 78 months to 69 months.

7 **II. BACKGROUND**

8 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo is an inmate currently in federal custody, serving a
9 combined sentence for three separate offenses that this court previously reduced from 78
10 months to 75 months. (*See* 3/17/15 Order (Dkt. # 275).) The Ninth Circuit vacated this
11 court’s ruling reducing Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s sentence because the court did not
12 “provide any explanation for its decision.” (9th Cir. Mem. Op. at 4.) The Ninth Circuit
13 remanded the matter so that this court could “provide the requisite explanation” and
14 address “its consideration of the [18 U.S.C.] § 3553(a) factors and any specific arguments
15 raised by the parties.”³ (*Id.*)

16 In his renewed motion, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo requests that the court grant him
17 a larger sentence reduction on remand—reducing his term of imprisonment from 78 to 69

18 ² No party requested oral argument. Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo expressly submitted his
19 motion “without oral argument.” (*See* Mot. at 1 (capitalization omitted); Reply at 1
(capitalization omitted).)

20 ³ Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo argues that the Government “misconstrues the scope of the
21 remand.” (Reply at 3.) The court agrees that Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo is free on remand to
22 argue for a new sentence (*id.* at 4), but rejects the notion that the Ninth Circuit’s remand order
required the court to reduce Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s revised sentence to a term less than 75
months (*see* 9th Cir. Mem. Op. at 4).

1 months. (Renewed Mot. at 10.) The government agrees that Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo is
2 eligible for a sentence reduction, but recommends that the court re-impose the same
3 75-month sentence—representing only a three-month reduction. (Resp. at 2.) Before
4 addressing the substance of Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s renewed motion, the court
5 recounts the pertinent background of Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s criminal cases and
6 sentencing proceedings.

7 **A. The 2008 Cocaine Conspiracy Case (CR08-0159JLR)**

8 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo was one of seven defendants in an indictment the
9 Government filed in the Western District of Washington on May 7, 2008. (Ind. (Dkt.
10 # 1).) The indictment alleged a conspiracy to distribute cocaine and methamphetamine.
11 (*Id.*) On May 15, 2008, the court ordered Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo to be released
12 pending trial upon his agreement to execute an appearance bond. (5/15/08 Min. Entry
13 (Dkt. # 47).) Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo executed the bond in open court promising to
14 appear as required for court hearings and to abide by all other conditions of his release.
15 (*See App. Bond* (Dkt. # 49).) The bond notified Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo that he was
16 subject to additional punishment of up to ten years of imprisonment if he committed a
17 new felony while on release. (*Id.*)

18 The court ordered all parties, including Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo, to attend a
19 pretrial status conference on September 9, 2008. (*See* 8/26/08 Dkt. Entry.) Mr.
20 Gallegos-Raymundo failed to appear at the pretrial conference, and the court issued an
21 arrest warrant for him. (9/9/08 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 129).)

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1 On October 19, 2012, local law enforcement arrested Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo.
2 (PSR (Dkt. # 240) ¶ 4.) On January 28, 2013, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo entered a guilty
3 plea to Count 1 of the Superseding Indictment—conspiracy to distribute cocaine. (Sup.
4 Ind. (Dkt. # 55); 1/28/17 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 233).) As part of his guilty plea, Mr.
5 Gallegos-Raymundo admitted that in furtherance of the 2008 cocaine conspiracy he
6 personally received at least 2 kilograms of cocaine intended for redistribution. (Plea
7 Agreement (Dkt. # 235) ¶ 9.d.)

8 **B. The Failure to Appear Case (CR09-0013JLR)**

9 On January 7, 2009, while still a fugitive, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo was indicted in
10 a second case and charged with the separate federal felony offense of failure to appear
11 after pre-trial release, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 3146(a)(1), arising from his failure to
12 appear at the September 9, 2008, pretrial hearing in the drug conspiracy case. (Case No.
13 CR09-0013JLR, Ind. (Dkt. # 1).) Following his arrest on October 19, 2012, Mr.
14 Gallegos-Raymundo pleaded guilty to this offense. (Case No. CR09-0013JLR, 1/12/17
15 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 17); Plea Agreement (Dkt # 19); Ord. of Accept. (Dkt. # 21).) As part
16 of his guilty plea, he admitted that (1) the court notified him of the pretrial hearing in the
17 drug conspiracy case, (2) he understood that he was obligated to appear, and (3) he
18 intentionally failed to do so. (Case No. CR09-0013JLR, Plea Agreement ¶ 9.c.-d.)

19 **C. The 2012 Cocaine Distribution Case (CR13-0023JLR)**

20 On January 28, 2013, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo also pleaded guilty to a felony
21 information charging a separate offense involving the distribution of cocaine. (Case No.
22 12-0023JLR, Felony Inform. (Dkt. # 1); 1/12/13 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 6); Plea Agreement

(Dkt. # 8); Ord. of Accept. (Dkt. # 10).) As a part of his guilty plea, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo admitted that on October 19, 2012, he distributed approximately nine ounces (258.4 gross grams) of cocaine to a Seattle Police Department (“SPD”) confidential informant and that another 394 gross grams of cocaine were found in the vehicle in which he arrived to make the delivery. (Case No. CR09-0013JLR, Plea Agreement ¶ 9.c.-d.)

D. Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s Sentencing Guidelines Calculation

United States Probation prepared a single presentence report for all three convictions, which were combined into one sentencing range. (PSR (Dkt. # 240) ¶¶ 42-54.) As explained by Probation:

This case involved multiple counts of conviction. Conspiracy to Distribute Cocaine (2:08CR00159JLR-004) and Distribution of Cocaine (2:13CR00023JLR-001) shall be grouped together into a single group because the offense level is determined largely on the basis of the total quantity of substance involved. USSG § 3D1.2(d). The Court must further determine whether grouping applies for the drug counts and the Failure to Appear. Because the conduct for Failure to Appear is treated as an adjustment to the drug counts, all counts are grouped. USSG § 3D1.2(c). Lastly, the guideline that generates the highest offense level is applied. USSG § 3D1.3(a). In this case, the highest offense level is derived from the applicable guideline Conspiracy to Distribute Cocaine, which is USSG § 2D1.1.

(*Id.* ¶ 42.)

Probation concluded that Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s base offense level was 28 because the two combined drug offenses involved 2.65 kilograms of cocaine. (*Id.* ¶ 44 (citing the former version of the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“USSG”))

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1 § 2D1.1(c)(6), which was applicable at the time, indicating that for offenses involving at
2 least 2 kilograms, but less than 3.5 kilograms of cocaine, the base level offense is 28).)

3 Probation awarded Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo a two-level reduction under USSG §
4 5C1.2—known as the safety valve provision—because he met all the criteria. (*Id.* ¶ 45.)
5 The application of this provision lowered his offense level to 26. (*Id.*) Probation then
6 added two levels to the underlying drug offense, which was warranted due to his
7 conviction for failure to appear at the pretrial hearing in the drug conspiracy case. (*Id.*
8 ¶ 48); *see also* USSG § 3C1.1; USSG § 2J1.6, app. n.3. This addition brought his offense
9 level back up to 28.

10 Next, Probation assessed a three-level enhancement because Mr.
11 Gallegos-Raymundo was convicted of at least one new crime while he was on pretrial
12 release. (PSR ¶ 49 (citing USSG § 3C1.3)); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 3147. Indeed, here Mr.
13 Gallegos-Raymundo committed two new crimes: distribution of cocaine and failure to
14 appear. *See supra* §§ II.B., II.C. Accordingly, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s offense level
15 was now 31.

16 Finally, Probation awarded Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo a three-level reduction for
17 acceptance of responsibility. (PSR ¶ 51); *see also* USSG 3E1.1. Probation noted that
18 cases involving an intentional failure to appear ordinarily indicate that the defendant has
19 not accepted responsibility. (PSR ¶ 51 (citing USSG § 3E1.1, app. n.4).) Indeed,
20 Probation noted that Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo “willfully absconded for nearly four years,
21 and he continued to engage in the same criminal conduct after he was formally arraigned
22 in the first offense.” (*Id.*) In Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo case, however, Probation was

1 nevertheless persuaded to give him this credit because he subsequently admitted the facts
2 set forth in the plea agreement, acknowledged his guilt, and the parties stipulated to the
3 reduction. (*Id.*) This final reduction brought Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's total offense
4 level down to 28. (*Id.* ¶¶ 52, 54.)

5 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo had no prior convictions, so his criminal history category
6 was I. (*Id.* ¶ 57 (citing USSG ch. 5, part A).) Probation calculated his advisory
7 Sentencing Guidelines range, based on a total offense level of 28 and criminal history
8 category of I, to be 78-97 months. (*Id.* ¶ 83.)

9 **E. Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's Initial Sentence**

10 At the global sentencing hearing on July 29, 2013, the court adopted these
11 Sentencing Guidelines calculations and imposed a total term of 78 months of
12 imprisonment for all three of Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's convictions. (*See* 7/29/13 Min.
13 Entry (Dkt # 247); Judgment (Dkt # 248).) As required by 18 U.S.C. § 3147, the court
14 split the total terms of imprisonment into two parts, stating: "The defendant is hereby
15 committed to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a
16 total term of 66 months in cases CR08-[0]159JLR and CR13-[00]23JLR, concurrent, plus
17 12 months in case CR09-[00]13, to run consecutively, for a total sentence of = 78
18 months' imprisonment." (Judgment at 2.) The court entered identical judgments in each
19 of the three cases. (*See id.*; *see also* Case No. CR09-0013JLR, Judgment (Dkt. # 30);
20 Case No. CR13-0023JLR, Judgment (Dkt # 19).)

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1 **F. Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's Initial Sentence Reduction**

2 On November 14, 2014, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo filed a motion to reduce his
3 sentence pursuant to Amendments 782 and 788 of the United States Sentencing
4 Guidelines, which respectively reduced most drug-related offense levels under USSG
5 § 2D1.1 by two levels and rendered the reduction retroactive. (*See* Case No. CR13-0023,
6 Mot. to Reduce (Dkt. # 20).) Based on these Amendments, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo
7 asked the court to reduce his total sentence from 78 months to 63 months. (*Id.* at 5.) The
8 Government conceded that under Amendments 782 and 788 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's
9 total offense level declined from 28 to 26 and his Sentencing Guidelines range fell from
10 78-97 months to 63-78 months. (*Id.*, Resp. to Mot to Reduce (Dkt. # 22).) The
11 Government, however, recommended only a three-month reduction for a total sentence of
12 75 months. (*Id.*, Resp. to Mot. to Reduce at 11-12.) On March 17, 2015, the court
13 granted Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's motion but reduced his sentence by only 3 months as
14 the Government recommended. (3/17/15 Order.)

15 **G. Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's Appeal and Remand from the Ninth Circuit**

16 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo appealed the court's ruling reducing his sentence by
17 three months. (Not. of App. (Dkt. # 276).) As described above, the Ninth Circuit vacated
18 the court's order and remanded so the court could provide an explanation for its decision
19 and address the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors and any specific arguments the parties raised.
20 (9th Cir. Mem. Op. at 4.) Following remand, the parties filed a stipulated motion setting
21 a briefing schedule for Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's renewed motion for a reduction in his
22 sentence, and the court granted the parties' stipulated motion. (Stip. Mot. (Dkt. # 292;

1 Ord. Granting Stip. Mot. (Dkt. # 293).) Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s renewed motion to
2 reduce his sentence is now before the court.

3 **III. ANALYSIS**

4 In his renewed motion, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo seeks a sentence reduction to 69
5 months. (Renewed Mot. at 10.) Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo explains that he no longer
6 seeks a sentence reduction to 63 months because he has “already served . . . some six
7 month past the low end of the now applicable guideline range.” (*Id.* at 8.) He asserts
8 that a sentence reduction to 69 months will essentially result in a “time-served” sentence.
9 (*Id.* at 6.) The Government, however, continues to recommend a reduction of only three
10 months for a total combined sentence of 75 months. (Resp. at 2.)

11 **A. Standards for Considering a Reduction in Sentence**

12 Ordinarily, a judgment of conviction that includes a sentence of imprisonment
13 “constitutes a final judgment” that may not be modified. 18 U.S.C. § 3582(b). However,
14 § 3582(c)(2) “establishes an exception” “in the case of a defendant who has been
15 sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently
16 been lowered by the Sentencing Commission . . . if such a reduction is consistent with
17 applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.” *Dillion v. United*
18 *States*, 560 U.S. 817, 824-25 (2010) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)). There is no
19 dispute that Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo is entitled to a sentence reduction based on
20 Amendments 782 and 788 to the United States Sentencing Guidelines. (Mot. at 4-5;
21 Resp. at 2 (“The [Government], as stated previously, agrees that [Mr.
22 Gallegos-Raymundo] is eligible for a reduction to a new term of imprisonment of not less

1 than 63 months.”); 9th Cir. Mem. Op. at 3 (“The parties agree that [Mr.] Gallegos-
2 Raymundo is eligible for a sentence reduction, because Amendment 782 to the
3 Sentencing Guidelines lowered ‘the guideline range applicable to [him]’ after he was
4 initially sentenced, . . . and his sentence ‘based on’ that guideline range”) (first
5 alteration added; second alteration in original) (citing USSG § 1B1.10(a)(1), (d); 18
6 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2)).) Thus, the only question before the court is the appropriate and
7 reasonable length of any such reduction.

8 If a defendant is eligible for a modification, “the court may reduce the term of
9 imprisonment after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a)” and any specific
10 arguments raised by the parties. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2); (9th Cir. Mem. Op. at 4.)
11 After considering the applicable factors, the court must determine whether, “in its
12 discretion,” the reduction “is warranted in whole or in part under the particular
13 circumstances of this case.” *Dillion*, 560 U.S. at 827.

14 **B. The Applicable Section 3553(a) Factors⁴**

15 The court’s duty to consider the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors “necessarily entails a
16 duty to provide a sufficient explanation of the sentencing decision to permit meaningful
17 appellate review.” *United States v. Trujillo*, 713 F.3d 1003, 1009 (9th Cir. 2013). In
18 addition, “when a party raises a specific, nonfrivolous argument tethered to a relevant

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20 ⁴ The court also considered the following factors and finds them to be inapplicable:
21 restitution, the kinds of sentences available, and the need for the sentence imposed to provide the
22 defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional
treatment in the most effective manner. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 3553(a)(2)(D), (a)(3). (a)(7).

§ 3553(a) factor . . . then the judge should normally explain why he accepts or rejects the party's position." *Id.* (ellipsis in original) (quoting *United States v. Carty*, 520 F.3d 984, 992-93 (9th Cir. 2008)).⁵ In assessing Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's renewed motion, the court considers the following factors:

1. The Sentencing Range as Established by the Sentencing Commission⁶

As discussed above, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's original sentencing range was 78 to 97 months. *See supra* § II.D. After application of Amendments 782 and 788 to the Sentencing Guidelines, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's sentencing range is reduced to 63 to 78 months. *See supra* § II.F.

2. The Nature and Circumstances of the Offenses and the Need for the Sentence to Reflect the Seriousness of the Offenses⁷

Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo stands convicted of three serious felonies. *See supra* §§ II.A., B., C. Despite promising the court he would appear, he absconded on his first felony cocaine trafficking offense and then remained a fugitive for nearly four years. *See id.* While a fugitive, he returned to distributing cocaine in the Seattle area until he was eventually arrested by the SPD. *See id.* Due to the idiosyncratic nature of the Sentencing Guidelines' drug quantity tables, the quantity of cocaine involved in his second

⁵ The court acknowledges that it is not permitted to engage in a de novo resentencing in a 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) proceeding, *see* USSG § 1B1.10 ("[P]roceedings under § 3582(c)(2) and this policy statement do not constitute a full resentencing of the defendant."), and is not doing so here. Instead, the court is merely reevaluating the relevant 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors, including the lower sentencing range, and concluding in its discretion that any sentence reduction greater than three months is unwarranted under the circumstances of this case.

⁶ *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(4).

⁷ *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 3553(a)(1), (a)(2)(A)

1 distribution offense did not increase his combined base offense level at all.⁸ (*See* Plea
2 Agreement ¶ 9.d.) Moreover, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo was awarded full credit for
3 acceptance of responsibility despite his failure to appear. *See supra* § II.D. Thus, he
4 received a significant break on his original sentence in the form of 78 months of
5 imprisonment, given his advisory Sentencing Guidelines range at that time of 78 to 97
6 months. (*See* PSR ¶ 83.)

7 Accordingly, when the Sentencing Guidelines were amended with respect to drug
8 offenses, the court granted Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo a modest three-month reduction
9 from his original sentence at the low end of the former Sentencing Guidelines range.
10 (*See* 3/17/15 Order at 1.) Although the court did not articulate its rationale at the time,
11 the three-month reduction provided Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo with some benefit, but also
12 acknowledged his aggravating conduct that distinguished him from other drug defendants
13 seeking reductions under the Amendments, who had committed neither a second felony
14 drug offense prior to being sentenced on the first offense nor a separate failure to appear
15 offense. The court continues to adhere to that analysis with respect to Mr.
16 Gallegos-Raymundo's renewed motion.

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20 ⁸ For offenses involving at least 2 kilograms, but less than 3.5 kilograms of cocaine, the
21 base level offense was 28. (PSR ¶ 44 (citing the former version of USSG § 2D1.1(c)(6), which
22 was applicable at the time).) Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo admitted that his conspiracy offense
involved at least 2 kilograms of cocaine on its own, and so his second drug offense did not
increase his base offense level. (*See* Plea Agreement ¶ 9.d.)

1 3. The History and Characteristics of the Defendant⁹

2 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo has minimal education and limited documented history
3 of employment. (PSR ¶¶ 76-78.) Prior to the three convictions at issue here, he has no
4 known prior convictions in the United States. (*Id.* ¶ 55-56.) Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo
5 argues that his nearly clear conduct while in custody, good work performance ratings,
6 and significant completed programming while in prison warrants a sentence reduction to
7 69 months. (Renewed Mot. at 5-6.) The court agrees that Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo
8 should benefit from all earned Bureau of Prison good conduct credit to which he is
9 entitled and which may result in an earlier release than would have otherwise been the
10 case. With respect to any sentence reduction, however, the court finds that any sentence
11 mitigation earned by not committing any new offenses while incarcerated is also offset to
12 a large degree by the obstructive and recidivist conduct related to his combined three
13 felonies. Thus, although the court agrees that Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's conduct in
14 custody warrants some sentence reduction, the court finds that the modest reduction the
15 Government recommends is more appropriate in this particular circumstance.

16 4. The Need to Promote Respect for the Law, Provide Just Punishment for the
17 Offense, and Afford Adequate Deterrence to Criminal Conduct¹⁰

18 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's initial offense related to a large conspiracy to distribute
19 cocaine. *See supra* § II.A. Unlike most of his co-defendants, Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo
20 was granted release pending trial. *See id.* However, instead of appearing in court as

21 ⁹ 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1).

22 ¹⁰ 18 U.S.C. §§ 3553(a)(2)(A), (a)(2)(B).

1 promised, he absconded. *Id.* While a fugitive, he returned to the Seattle area and
2 resumed his career of distributing cocaine. *See supra* §§ II.A., B., C. His second drug
3 offense, which involved more than 650 gross grams of cocaine in a single setting, was not
4 insignificant. *See supra* § II.C. In the court's view, reducing Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's
5 total sentence below 75 months would not provide a just punishment for the foregoing
6 crimes. Further, reducing Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's sentence below 75 months would
7 fail to adequately address these aggravating factors or promote respect for the law of the
8 United States.

9 5. The Need to Protect the Public from Further Crimes of the Defendant¹¹

10 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's limited employment options and his demonstrated
11 inability to abide by the laws of the United States when not in custody suggest that he
12 poses a risk to reoffend. In the court's view, this risk weighs against reducing his
13 sentence as significantly as he requests.

14 6. The Need to Avoid Unwarranted Sentence Disparity Among Similarly Situated
15 Defendants¹²

16 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's conduct in this case and his combination of crimes is
17 unique. Accordingly, there are no similarly situated co-defendants in any of Mr.
18 Gallegos-Raymundo's three cases.

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21 ¹¹ *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(C).

22 ¹² *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(6).

1 7. The Parsimony Provision

2 Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo argues that any reduction in sentence that allows for a
3 total sentence of more than 69 months of incarceration is inconsistent with the parsimony
4 principle. (*See* Renewed Mot. at 9.) He argues that because his prior sentence was at the
5 bottom of his prior Sentencing Guidelines range, his new sentence based on his revised
6 Sentencing Guidelines range should also be at or near the lowest possible remaining
7 sentence within the revised range. (*See id.*) In Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo’s view, a longer
8 sentence would be inconsistent with the parsimony principle. (*See id.*)

9 The parsimony principle stems from 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), which “contains an
10 overarching provision instructing district courts ‘to impose a sentence sufficient, but not
11 greater than necessary’ to accomplish the goals of sentencing.” *Kimbrough v. United*
12 *States*, 552 U.S. 85, 101 (2007) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)). The clause is “a
13 guidepost, an overarching principle that directs judges in the appropriate exercise of their
14 sentencing discretion within the sentencing range authorized and consideration of factors
15 prescribed by Congress.” *United States v. Chavez*, 622 F.3d 1006, 1010 (9th Cir. 2010).
16 The parsimony principle does not “command a particular result.” *Id.* Indeed, any
17 “reasonable sentence incorporates th[e] principle,” *United States v. Placencia-Medina*,
18 346 F. App’x 161, 162 (9th Cir. 2009) (unpublished), and “challenging a sentence as
19 violating the ‘parsimony principle’ is simply another way of stating that the sentence is
20 unreasonable,” *United States v. Rosales-Gonzales*, 801 F.3d 1177, 1184 (9th Cir. 2015)
21 (citing *United States v. Crowe*, 563 F.3d 969, 977 n.16 (9th Cir. 2009)).

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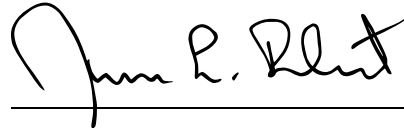
1 The court rejects Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's argument that the parsimony principle
2 requires the court to impose a sentence near the low end of the revised Sentencing
3 Guidelines range if the court had selected a sentence near the low end of the original
4 Sentencing Guidelines range. (*See* Renewed Mot. at 8-9.) The court's discretion in
5 calculating an appropriate and reasonable sentence encompasses more than the type of
6 simplistic calculation Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo suggests. The court agrees that a small
7 reduction in Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo's sentence is warranted based on its above
8 evaluation of the 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors. However, the court concludes that some
9 distinction in retroactive sentence reductions is warranted between those inmates serving
10 time solely for a drug offense and those inmates, like Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo, who
11 committed two secondary felony offenses on top of his original drug offense. Thus, based
12 on its review of the applicable 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) factors described above, and bearing
13 in mind the parsimony principle embedded in those factors, the court concludes that the
14 sentence reduction the Government recommends—from 78 to 75 months, rather than the
15 larger reduction Mr. Gallegos-Raymundo seeks—from 78 to 69 months, is the
16 appropriate and reasonable sentence for the court to impose here.

17 **IV. CONCLUSION**

18 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Mr.
19 Gallegos-Raymundo's renewed motion (Dkt. # 294). The court grants Mr.
20 Gallegos-Raymundo a reduction in his combined sentence but only from 78 to 75
21 months. The court will enter a separate Amended Judgment to re-impose a reduced,
22 combined sentence of 75 months, which consists of 63 months for Case Nos.

1 CR08-0159JLR and CR13-0023JLR, to run concurrently, plus 12 months for Case No.
2 CR09-0013JLR, to run consecutively.

3 Dated this 18th day of September, 2017.

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6 JAMES L. ROBART
7 United States District Judge
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